the pliots were overpaid, and that their exactions were ming the commerce of New-York. Taylor, of Brooklyn, about his positon the other day, forth as an ardent champion of the pilots. In his opinion the pilotage fees were but "a drop in the bucket," in comparison with the charges of the Health Officer, the Quarantine Commissioners, the wharfage fees, and the brokers' fees. These were the charges which were lessening the commerce of New-York.

Finally Mr. Howe, of New-York

charges which were lessening the commerce of New-York.

Finally Mr. Howe, of New-York, moved that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Commerce and Navigation with instructions to amend the bill so as to provide for a reduction of 25 per cent in the pilots fees. He said that he understood that the pilots were willing to accept the reduction. Mr. Howe's motion was adopted. Then Mr. Rice, of Ontario County, moved that the Committee on Commerce and Navigation should also report what the pilots actually received every year. He said there was a difference of \$1,000 a year for each pilot in the respective estimates of the Chamber of Commerce and of the pilots. He descred to know which estimate was right. Mr. Rice's motion was adopted. Its adoption gives a chance for the Committee on Commerce and Navigation to make an elaborate investigation and report after several weeks delay, which, it is thought, is what the pilots desire.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE. THE DEMOCRATS STRIKE A SNAG.

AN ADVERSE REPORT ON PROTECTION-CONFUSION,

UNCERTAINTY AND POSTPONEMENT. FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE PRIBUNE. THENTON, Jan. 29 .- The Democrats of the Assembly got into hot water on the tariff question this afternoon. At the opening of the session this winter Mr. Holzwarth, Republican, introduced a series of resolutions strongly favoring a protective tariff, and a committee has reted them since. They were flually reported adversely by the committee, and came up this afternoon with no Democratic policy settled as to their consideration. The Republicans opened the debate with speeches strongly in favor of protection, and the Democrats, without daring to oppose the resolution, nor willing to petition Congress against what may be the Democratic National policy, endeavored to secure a day's delay. Several procrastinating motions were put, but lost though the defection of several Democrats. A motion to peat pone until to-morrow was defeated by a vote of 30 to 28 Messrs. Armitace, Caminade, Doremus and Larison Democrats, voting with the Republicans. Anxiety was depacted on the faces of the Democratic leaders, when a mellon to adjourn was made and declared carried by the Speaker and a chorus of protests and some bisses. This is the first time the free trade sentiment of the Democrats has dared to manifest itself openly in New-Jersey, and this is probably temporary. The method of dodding the issue by adjournment is deemed suggestive of the party's National policy. The Republicans intend to sile a protest against the action of the Speaker in refusing to entertain motions from the Republican side during the debate. oppose the resolution, nor willing to petition Congress

THE JERSEY CITY FUNDING BILL.

The bill for the funding of the three millions of the Jersey City floating debt was referred to-day to the Municipal Corporations Committee of the Senate. The bill is objected to by Newark's representatives as conferring an unusual an uasafe power. The Jersey City people say that unless it is passed the city will default, and, having failed in this, will be pushed to the wall with its thirteen millions of permanent debt, and plunge into bankruptcy. A respectable minority of Jersey City people oppose the measure on the ground that the crash may as well come at present as later, and that it is better for the creditors that it should arrive before the city's finances are further involved. The six per cent bonds are quoted at 90, and the sales are not brisk at that rate. Those who antagonize the funding bill want the city frankly to acknowledge its poverty, and obtain a reduction of the interest charges, now amounting to several hundred thousand dollars more than the city bas been able to pay for several years past. The bill will be advocated in the Senate by Senator Brinckerhoff, of Hudson, and opposed by Senator Strainsby, of Essex. The other Senators have no immediate interest in the bill. It will come up for final action next week. failed in this, will be pushed to the wall with its thirteen

terest in the bill. It will come up for final action next week.

Senator Schenek, of Middlesex County, a lawyer, offered a resolution in the senate to-day requiring that all bills shall be read through at each parthamentary reading. Senator Griges raised the point of order that the rules already provided for such action, and the president thereupon ruled the resolution out of order. To the undiscuised amazement of the Schate, Mr. Schenek appealed from the decision of the chair. Only one Senator voted with him, the question of courtesy absorbing all considerations as to the parthamentary question involved.

The Assembly by a vote of 9 to 41 defented a joint resolution in favor of distributing the proceeds of the National whiskey has among the States.

**ANATION—AGRICULTURE—BILLS PASSED.

TAXATION-AGRICULTURE-BILLS PASSED. ANATION—AGRICULTURE—BILLS PASSID.

A bill to tax property where found was ordered to a third reading in the Assembly, and provokes much discussion. Its opponents agree that its passage will induce many property-owners to keep their personal property out of the State, or at least out of the cities where the tax rates are high. Its friends claim that many business firms now receive police and fire property of the state of the state of the complex personal property of the state of the

feated their legal ore area in evarious amendments pre-regard for the merits of the various amendments pre-sented. The feeling against the profession as a class is always strong in the Assembly, and this year it seems to be especially vigorous. The House defeated a resolution in favor of the Postsi Telegraph by a narrow vote. A bil-was passed to regire private detectives to file \$2,000

CONVICT LABOR IN NEW-JERSEY. TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 29.-The House Com-

mittee which was appointed last year to investigate the subject of convict labor has prepared its report. The committee recommends the adoption of the "piece system," and says that while no system of convict labor can be devised which will not to some extent interfere with honest labor, the "piece plan" is the least prejudicual. Under the old contract plan the contractor pays the State a certain sum for a day's labor, and the difference between the price per day and the value of the labor actutwen the price per day and the value of the labor actu-ally performed goes to the contractor. Under the "piece plan" the proper agent of the State is authorized to con-tract for the manufacture of any article by the quantity or measure, simplifying in all cases that the price paid shall not be less than the rate paid to laborers outside the prison. The report recommends that convicts he given two-thirds of their carnings over seventy-five cents a day, and that all persons who have a portion of their sentences remitted shall report at certain periods to the chief of police in whose jurisdiction they reside.

A DEAD DEER IN POLITICS.

FIGHTING A CANDIDATE WITH GAME LAWS-A RE-MARKABLE NARRATIVE.

ROLLANDSVILLE, Penn., Jan. 29.—Peter J. Wilson is one of the justices of the pence for this town-ship, and will be a candidate for re-election next month. John Rollands, a well-to-do townsman, is also an aspirant for the place. The feeling between the two men

1s personally bitter.
Among the influential supporters of Wilson are Jordan Mapes and Francis Graves. These two men created a plained to him the terms and purposes of the bill sensation in the village on Saturday by driving in with which confirmed an unsold part of the claim, and the dead body of a large buck in their sleigh, against the strict provisions of the game law prohibiting the killing of deer after January 1, which law is rigorously enforced

of deer after January 1, which law is rigorously enforced in this region. These men share in the personal enmity that exists between Justice Wilson and Mr. Rellands, and the latter swere out a warrant for their arrest on the charge of violating the game law. Mapes and Graves made a statement, however, which they said they would swear to if they were arraigned for a hearing; and Rellands scendeded not to proceed further in the matter.

This statement was to the effect that the deer had attacked the men and their horse as they were driving through a piece of woods, and, mable to frighten it away or escape from it they were compelled to kill it in self-defence with a fence-rail! As they could not see what good would be done by leaving it in the woods for wild-cats to feed on, they had loaded the careass in the sleigh and brough it home. To set a trest all dissantiafaction they offered to put the deer up to be tailed for, if they could hope of twenty-five chances at § 13 a chance, and Justice Wilson won the deer. An hour or so afterward the Justice Wilson won the deer. An hour or so afterward the Justice Wilson won the deer. An hour or so afterward the Justice Wilson when the deer many of the poor fund of the fown as warnat issued by Justice Clark on complaint of John Rollands, charring him with yolation of the game had been the proposition.

PRODUCING FEWER COTTON GOODS.

PRODUCING FEWER COTTON GOODS.

Boston, Jan. 28.-The Columbian Manufacturing Company, of Greenville, Mass., the Boston Duck Company, the Thoradike Mills, the Cordis Mill, the Palmer Mill and the Otls Company, of Palmer, Mass., the Warren Cotton Mills, of Warren, Mass., manufacturing cotton duck, blue and brown dentins, cheviot shirtings and tickings, and the Nashun Cotton Mills, of Nashua, N. H., manufacturing a nee grade of brown cottons, in consequence of the low prices prevailing began to-day to ren on half thee, for an indefinite period, or until the market to improves as to justify them in running full.

KEIFER AND BOYNTON

THE EX-SPEAKER MAKES GRAVE CHARGES.

HE CHARGES GENERAL BOYNTON WITH MAKING HIM A CORRUPT PROPOSITION-AN INQUIRY OR-DERED BY THE HOUSE. WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—In the House to-day, Mr.

privilege and offered the following: Physiciae and offered the following:

Whereas, The Hon. J. Warren Keifer, a member of this
House, has charged H. V. Poynten, Washington correspondent of the Uneimath Commercial Gazette, now holding a seat in the press gallery under the rules of the
House, with having approached the Speaker of the House
during the closing days of the last session of Compress
with corrupt propositions intended to influence his official
action; and

with corrupt propositions intended to industrice also documents of action; and

Whereas, This alleged act is in the nature of a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and the charge, if susfained, would call for the exclusion of the said H. V. Boynton from the press gallery,

Resolved, That a special committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, with power to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, to investigate the said charge of attempted corruption and to report the result of their investigation to the House.

Immediate consideration of the resolution was objected to, the point of order being raised that it was not a privileged question. The Speaker, however, ruled that it was such question, and Mr. Keifer rose to speak. A great deal of interest and excitement was manifested by members, who congregated

about Mr. Keifer and listened attentively to his remarks. The ex-Speaker sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter written by himself on Janpary 28 to Mr. Boynton, of which the following is

a portion:

You have so often been shown to be a liar and defamer of character that it has become unnecessary to deny anything you say. You conceive it to be the business of Congress to occupy its time in investigating your bad deeds—to thus dignify you. Your colleague (W. B. Shaw) in defaming me, and who presided has spring over a meeting of a few members of the press to condemn use, was many years ago shown (and he was compelled to admit the fact, as appears by public records) to have taken \$15,000 as a lobbyist, while a correspondent, and, so far as I know, he has had the privilege of the press gallery ever since. That meeting refines to investigate the truth of the charge against me at your and his instance, when they must have been known by both to be false. Do you think the present House should investigate each case of your violations of all mailiness by daily lying about me in the press and otherwise, and appealing to others to do the sance, as I am informed! Does not such conduct on your part forfelt all right you may have to sit with geniumen of the press? I shall not move the investigation you seek, because I do not believe it is the business of the House of Representatives to investigate your corrunt conduct. There is no rule of the House against your being a lobbyist. The members of the last House and the Record shows the fact know you field in your publication that I opened the press gallery for the admission of members of the present House know you fied when you published that when seats were about to be drawn I went in haste to Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, and asked him to request the privilege of being allowed to select one, etc., to which objection was made; these and other like matters need no investigation by the House to learn their faisity. I know you forged a letter has tunner and published it to the country, purporting to have been written by me to the Secretary of the Tressury, giving a date, and about a matter of no grave importance, but, as I was informed at the time, merely to inque me.

suposition to the McCarraina bill and my position against twas taken, as you know, at the time you explained his sturre and purposes.

I leave it for the public to decide whether he lobby who work for hig jobs at he expiration of a Congress do it for pay or sentiuent. The committee favestighton you spoke of his iven you more concern than it has me, but it has afforded out another excuse or opportunity to write and have

When the letter had been read, Mr. Keifer tool the floor and said that in conversation with some members he had used the unfortunate expression That might be true, or it might not. It seemed to have been reported to General Boynton that he had used the expression. Boyaton at once rushed into he papers and began denying that he was guilty of any connection with the McGarraban claim in the last Congress, Certainly he (Mr. Keifer) had not mentioned it up to that time, Now this man Boynton appeared to be a friend of his, until about March 1 last, when he came to him with this bill (holding a bill for the reisef of McGarrahan in his hand). It should be borne in mind that on February 27 Boynton had written him a letter, asking him to recognize a member of the House to move to suspend the rules and pass the bill. This letter Mr. Keifer also sent to the Clerk's desk and

and read, as follows: and read, as follows:

McGarrahan (you have doubtless heard of him) appeald to me to ask youte give Dunnell a chance to ask a vote
in his (McC's) bill. It has been reported favorably from
ominattee To have a vote secons fair chough when one titlee. To have a vote seems full enough when on a great monopoly. The bill appears to be a fair on a sitest have no interest of the remotest kind u after; but have always thought Meti the victim, of corporation, and so he has always had my sym

Continuing, Mr. Keifer said that his impression was that he did not answer that letter, but either the next day or the day after Boynton came to his room when other persons were there. When the room when other persons were there. When the room was cleared, he began a conversation something like this: He said: "Keifer what do you think I think of you?" I said: "I don't know. I hope well." He replied: "I think you are a fool." I did not know what he meant. [Lond langhter.] He answered that I had been. Speaker of the House of Representatives; that I might have made money as Speaker Blaine and Speaker Coffax had done; and then proceeded to say, with this bill in his hand, that there was pleaty to be made yet, if we could get McGarrahan's bill through.

A GREAT SCHEME TO MAKE MONEY.

A GREAT SCHEME TO MAKE MONEY. Continuing with the details of the alleged conversation, Mr. Keifer stated that Mr. Boyuton exwhich confirmed an unsold part of the claim, and provided for the issue of land scrip in lieu of other portions of the land granted. Mr. Boynton then explained that the bill, in a a very covert

the has night of the session Messra. Beyoten and Shaw had said they had found the opportunity to defame him before the country, and make him appear opposed to the combined press and correspondents of the country. They had passed a resolution condemning him for opening the Press Gallery to the public, when it was known that he was probably the only person belonging to the Honse who was opposed to it and the only person who could not have defeated it. Mr. Beynton had caused to be published over the United States more slanders about him in connection with this matter than could be magnised had he been guilty of a great crime. As an instance of this scurrilous, mean, low-lived mode of attacking him, he said that when members were about to draw seats at the present

Congress, Mr. Brown had asked permission for General Keifer to choose his seat in advance; but Mr. Mills had objected to all such requests. Mr. Boynton had published that he (Keifer) had gone to Mr. Comor, of Illmois, and asked the latter to obtain permission for him (Keifer) to choose in advance, and that this request was declined. This statement was put out simply as a means of debasing him before the country.

A WIDER INVESTIGATION SOUGHT. If this resolution were to be adopted he wanted it to be torn wider open. It appeared that a cor-Hopkins, of Pennsylvania, rose to a question of espondent who took \$15,000 as a lobbyist was the man who was selected as a great newspaper chieftain to preside over the the body which passed solutions to defame him. He hoped that the resolution would be opened wide enough to include William B. Shaw. Mr. Keifer then quoted from the testimony of Charles Abert before the committee to investigate the Pacific Mail steamship subsidy to the effect that Shaw received \$15,000 for his

services.

Mr. Budd of California—As Speaker did you not admit to the gallery up there the man you now claim is a lobby st?

Mr. Keifer—I am obliged for the question. It gives me the opportunity to say that I never knew of it till the adjournment of the last Congress. If I did it ignorantly my preceeessor and others did, and the present Speaker ought to be included. I do not suppose he knows anything about it.

Speaker ought to be included. I do not suppose he knows anything about it.

Mr. Budd—You said you did not know that Mr. Shnw was a bribed lobyist, yet you have stated that General Beynton was your friend up to about the first of Masch last, and that he appeared at your room and attempted to bribe you. Did you not allow hou after that to occupy a seat in the gallery?

gallery?
Mr. Keifer-Congress adjourned two days after

Mr. Keifer—Congress adjourned two days after that."

"Undoubtedly," continued Mr. Badd, "but during those two days?"

Here Mr. Budd was interrupted by grouns and shouts of "Oh, oh!" from the Kepubhean side.

Mr. Keifer, continuing, said that if it was the business of the House to investigate this matter, he trusted it would give to the committee a wide range. There was no person here or elsewhere who had a higher regard or respect than he for a weil conducted press. It ought to give sentiment to to the whole country. It ought to mould public opinion. It would so if the public did not know that there was so much of this sort of thing that was called venom, eavy and vice

connected with it. WHY HE SAYS HE WAS TRADUCED. For the very reason that he would not lend himself to Mr. Boynton, and such as might have been connected with him, to get through a bill which was to make them all rich. He was traduced through this land, and they had the power to carry on a newspaper war that seemed to be singular. He did not know if he had suffered from it in publie opinion, but he supposed he had. He did know that in his own estimation he had not suffered and was willing to stand it and refuse to buy anybody's support or anybody's newspaper compliments anywhere. He had no blame to attach to most of the correspondents in Washington. He knew that they had been influenced by men who could pour vite falsehood in their ear and have them publish it. He did not claim that he had been clear from just criticizen in things that he had done. He was perfectly willing to submit to that sort of criticism, but he had noticed that the things dwelt upon most were the things that he had nothing to do with. If the House must constitute a consuittee for the purpose of looking into the moral conduct of these people in the past, let the investigation be so wide open that not not only Mr. Boynton would be investigated, but others equally guilty with him. He was sorry for General Boynton; he was sorry for any man who would be so low-lived and corrupt as to come to him, presuming he might with safety make a vile, corrupt proposition to him. He held himself responsible to his constituents. That was enough. When they were through with him he would go home, not soured with the world, for he had been trented well and beyond the recasure of his deseris. He did not som against the public because a few of the millions thought if their life work to defame him. He was proud of his people and willing to go on to the end and try to do his daty. The House might investigate as much as it picased this or any other maiter, life was still going to try to do his daty, unswerved by those who would have him do corrapt things or seek to have him any them for compliment. [Applanae on the Republican saide].

Mr. Hopkins said that in his opinion the gentleman from Ohio had made a strong premuent to justify this investigation. If what he said was true, there were men in the gallery unworthy of a seat there, life did not know deneral Beynton, even by sight, but he asked, in justice to that gentleman, that a communication from him should be read.

MR. ROYNTON'S LETTER OF DENIAL.

After some discussion the following letter from support or anybody's newspaper compliments anywhere. He had no blame to attach to most of the

MR. BOYNTON'S LETTER OF DENIAL, After some discussion the following letter from Mr. Baynton to Speaker Carlisle, dated January

digration by the House, as I had in writing requested of do, to the end that his charges might be shountled a test of an examination under outh. I counct doubt the House will consider it of importance to impulse her there are correspondents enloying its privileges ordered in their work by its rules, who carry on our with such efficulety as not to bestare to apply a speaker of the House with corrupt processals, thus ealled your attention to the grave charges in writing by ex-speaker keffer, which I pronounce atterly devoid of truth, I have the honor to enclose with the full text of his letter to me together with the spondence pertaining thereto, and through you to carfully request the House to order an investigation smatter.

Mr. Warner, of Ohio, offered an amendment directing the committee also to inquire and report whether any other member of the press now holding a seal in the Reporters' Gallery against whom charges have been or may be preferred, has been guilty of conduct that ought to deprive him of his

right to such seat.

Mr. Peelle, of Indiana, opposed the amendment.
He did not believe it fair to the press or fair to the
House to appoint a committee to investigate imagimacy charges against reporters. No man should be
investigated unless he had been named and charges

brought forward.

Mr. Warner modified his amendment by striking out the words" or may be," and as modified the amendment was adopted.

Mr. Kassen, of lows, moved to refer the whole matter to the Committee on the Judiciary, but this was defeated by a party vote and the resolution as amended was adopted.

GENERAL BOYNTON DENIES THE CHARGES Washington, Jan. 29.—General Boynton, in an interview at the close of General Keifer's speech to day, said he had simply to say on the responsibility that he was seen to assume under oath before the Committee of Investigation, that he never had one word of conversation with General Kelfer on the merits of the McGarraban bill at any time or anywhere, except as stated in his published letter; that the pretended details of a conversation with him, as given by General Keifer on the floor of the House to-day, formed one colossal falsehood; and that he de-sired his denial to be considered so broad as to cover every point of that speech, and of his letter, which suggested

distinguished men who have filled the place which you occupied; and that when the public become aware of the pitable spectacle you have made before the committee charged with the investigation of your shameful abuse of the power intrasted to you as Speaker of the last House, no one will be surprised at the manner in which you seek to avoid the responsibility of your false accusation."

FAVORING REGULATION BY LAW. MR. CHITTENDEN APPROVES THE REAGAN INTER-

STATE COMMERCE BILL. Washington, Jan. 29 .- L. S. Chittenden, of New-York, formerly Register of the Treasury, appeared before the House Committee on Commerce to-day. Mr. Chittenden said he did not represent any organization or party, but appeared at the request of the chairman of the committee to discuss two or three propositions of the Reagan bill. This bill, in principle, he said, embodied the common law which gave to every citizen the right to the services of the common carrier for a reasonable price and which prohibited unjust discrimination and pooling contracts. He cited English and American de-cisions in favor of these propositions, and asserted that the effect of the Reagan bill was to make it practicable for the citizen to get the benefit of these principles of the

common law. He expressed the opinion that the New-York Ralirond He expressed the opinion that the New-York Ralirond Commission, which had been in operation for only about eight mouths, had conferred a benefit upon the people. This was due to the fact that so far as State commerce was concerned, its decisions had been acquiesced in by the railroads. Mr. Depew, who was justly powerful, because he was probably the ablest railroad man in the country, had thrown his influence in favor of acquiescence. The Commission had recommended a reduction of rates in several instances and rates had been reduced. But as far as inter-State commerce was concerned, the Commission had not been effective. If such a commission has that provided by the law of New-York could be provided for inter-State commerce, he had no doubt that it would correct many existing evils.

IMPROVEMENTS AT HELL GATE.

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRUSIDENT RECOMMENDING

AN APPROPRIATION. Washington, Jan. 29 .- The President today sent to Congress a message recommending the immediate appropriation of \$420,000 for the confinuance New-York. Inclosed were several letters from General John Newton, the eagineer officer to charge of the work. One, dated February 2, 1883, arged that an appropria-tion be made during that session for the works at Flood Rock, and stated that if it was sufficient in amount the final explosion would take place during the next autumn. If the appropriation was not made then the explosion would, in all probability, be delayed until the autumn of 1885. A letter of January 16, 1884, asks that an appropriation be made of \$60,000 for the completion of the galieries and \$320,000 for the final explosion, which may yet be made next fall if the appropriations are made at

nce, A letter from General Wright, chief of engineers, says that owing to the failure of the appropriation no work is now being done at Flood Rock and that the galleries are kept clear by pumping at an expense of \$20,000 per au-

TELEGRAPH CONSOLIDATION. RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY INTRODUCED IN THE

Washington, Jan. 29.-In the Senate to-day

Mr. Platt introduced the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads is hereby instructed to inquire whether the cost of telegraphic correspondence between the several States and Territories of the United States, or with foreign coun-tries, has been injuriously affected by large stock divi-dends made by the Western Union Telegraph Company, by consolidations between different telegraph companies, by working contracts with cable or other companies, by the leasing of connecting, competing or other lines, or by other means.

n. olred. That said committee further inquire wherae Resisted, that said committee intrinct inquite established the Western Union Telegraph Company, directly of through the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, or any other company or association, have prescribed rules or regulations for the transmitting of press news, or made differential rates whereby discriminations are made restricting the free and independent use of the telegraph by the ruses. the press.

**Resolved, That said Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer and report by bill or otherwise and in print.

ad valorem. Drawn steel wire, larger than No. 5 wire graage, held to be duilable at 45 per cent ad valorem. So called "black oil," "oliene," etc., produced by a patent chemical process, from the waste of oil used in offing and seed ring wool, and used as a substitute for olive oil in olling the wool used in the manuacture of plush in intation of sealskin, held to be duitable under paragraph 92, for preparations known as essential oils, expressed oils, distilled oils, rendered oils, etc. Sage seed, claimed to be free as herb seed, held to be duilable at 20 per cent ad valorem, as garden seeds.

SOME NEW HOUSE BILLS.

Washington, Jan. 29 .- Among new bills intraduced in the House to day were the following: To pre-vent the employment of operatives on rallway trains nore than twelve hours out of twenty-four; providing or inspection and certification of meat products for exportation; to reduce the tariff rates on different grades of sugar; to reduce the duty on woollen goods, flannels, biankets, women's and children's dress-goods and readymade clothing; for the sale of the Chelsea, Brooklyn and Annapolis navy yards; to prevent the adulteration of in Indian engagements.

TO PAY THE REBATE OF TOBACCO TAX. Washington, Jan. 29 .- The Senate to-day passed the House bill, making an appropriation of \$3,-750,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to stoply

and expediency of admitting all newspapers, periodicals and other printed reading matter to the United States mails free of postage, said committee to report by bill or otherwise."

To RELIEVE DESTITUTE INDIANS.—In the Senate to-day the House joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for maintenance of destitute Indians at Crow Agency and elsewhere was taken up. An amountment originating in the Senate Committee on Appropriations increasing the amount to \$100,000 was agreed to and the joint resolution thus amended was passed.

POSTPONEMENT OF JUDGE DILLON'S ARGUMENT.—On account of the Universe of Audion Account of the Universe of Judge account of the Charles

account of the filness of the daughter, of Judge Dillon, who was to have appeared to-day before the House Committee on Railroads, the hearing of the arguments of railroad attorneys opposed to the different bills to compell and grant railroad companies to take on titles for lands granted them by Congress was postponed to February 5.

STANDING OF WEST POINT CADETS.

THE FOURTH CLASS MUCH REDUCED IN SIZE-THY COLORED BOY RANKS NINTH. Poughkeepsie, Jan. 28 .- The general merit

roll of the fourth class, corps of endets, at West Point, has Just been made up. This is the only class that is given a January standing, and it is composed of casets admitted in July and September last. The class now numbers one hundred, whereas at the start about 141 were curolled the number being cut down mostly by "findings" of in-efficiency, etc. Pennsylvania stands at the head, and Ohio at the foot: and yet Ohio stands No. 9 also, being thus creditably represented by John Hanks Alexander, the colored cadet. Some of the noted men of the country have namesakes in the class, such as George Washington Gatchell, Ulysses Grant McAlexander, William Jefferson Davis Horne, Robert Lee Howze, etc. There are only a few in the class that are over twenty-one years of age, the few in the class that are over twenty-one rears of age, the average being mineteen. The following is the standing of each member of the class and it has been announced to the corps; the standing being indicated by the order in which the names appear: Francis Rawn Shunk, Penns; George Forman Landers, Md; Clinton Edward Young, Mo.; Fremont Pearson Pews, N. Y.; Richmond Pearson Bayle, N. C.; John Military Jenkins, S. C.; George Omen Squier, Mch.; — Wilkens; John Hanks Alexander, Onio; Wirt Hodinson, Va.; James Joseph Meyler, N. J.; Marcus Baniel Cronin, Mass.; Elwood Waller Evans, Md; Charles Brewster Wheeler, Minn.; Ernst Hinds, Ala; George Washington Gauchell, R. I.; William Hudspeth Wassell, Penn.; Robert Glasgow Paxton, Va.; Eugene Lincoln Loverbire, N. Y.; Anrk Leelle Hersey, Me.; Herman C. Schum, Wis.; Edson Arbine Lewis, Mich.; Herman Hall, Mo.; George McKnight Williamson, Penn.; Nathaniel Fish Mct Inre, Ky.; Charles Gerhardt, N. C.; Alirod Mciton Hunter, Hl.; Thomas Horace Slavens, Mo.; Alexander Lucieu Dade, Ky.; Frederick Amasa Tripp, N. Y.; Thomas Smith Lucas, S. C.; William Cannon Rivers, Tenn.; Edgar Russei, Mo.; John David Miley, Hl.; Alonzo Gray, Jowa; P. D. Lockridge, Miss.; Pierrepoul Isham, at large; Oscar Itin Stranb, Penn.; Edmand Wilteringer, Ohio; Francis Henry Beach, N. Y.; William Monroe Davis, N. Y.; Charles Slewart Farnsworth, Fenn.; Charles Victor Donaldson, Jowa; William Benjamin Schaeffer, Mo.; Charles Downing, N. Y.; Joseph Taylor Clarke, at large; Eugene Willest Van Court Lucas, Conn.; John Caliwell Gregg, Penn.; Frederick Dabi Evans, Hl.; Heam Mather Rogers, N. Y.; Ambrose Irving Moriarity, Conn.; Alexander Wallace Perry, N. Y.; John Frankin Miller, Ind.; Robert Wesley Peace, Mo.; Chevar Rodney Gary, Texas; Lee Leonard, Ohio; Samuel Auron Smoke, Fla.; Matthew Galorath Buller, Jr., S. C.; John Frankin Miller, Ind.; Robert Wesley Peace, Mo.; Chevar Rodney Gary, Texas; Lee Leonard, Ohio; Samuel Auron Smoke, Fla.; Matthew Galorath Buller, Jr., S. C.; John Frankin Miller, Ind.; Robert, P average being nineteen. The following is the standing of each member of the cases and it has been announced to

RECENT CUSTOMS DECISIONS,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The following is a synopsis of some recent customs decisions: Metal pull boxes light in weight, the bodies of which were composed principally of powter and lead and forming a substance analogona to Britannia ware, and the bottoms composed of zine, held to be dutiable as Britannia ware, Olcloth, alleged to be intended for use in the manufacture of hats held to be dutiable at 40 per cent ad valorem. Mitchesta cloth, composed of silk and wool, off which silk is chief value, held to be dutiable at 50 per cent ad valorem. Printed paner sheeta, exhibiting factorial to the class of imported merchandius and therefore and to be assigned to the class of wool, and to be assigned to the class of wool, from which far noise as washed wools, and not as scorred wool, and to be assigned to the class of wool noise held to be decision of Judge Regret, but I think the pand to be assigned to the class of wool, from which far noise as peouls made in part of wool. Inhormanch received the pressure of the court of General Sessions. "I have a case before me now, on appeal, in widel this very point under discussion is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the point is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, and a valorem. So cannot make the component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the point is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the pand is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the pand is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the pand is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of two wool, with the pand is a component part. Burst elsy held to be dutiable as a manufacture of twool, and the proper part and two parts of the part of the p The decision by Judge Barrett that there is no such

The General Sessions Court room in Jersey City The General Sessions Court room in Jersey City was crowded vesterday with people interested in the trial of Dr. Rufus W. Peacock, John D. Harrington and Elam W. Corey for conspiracy to defraid the Legion of thoner. A sensation was created when Dr. Peacock was requested by Prosecutor Windield to stand up.

"You wish to retract your plea of not guilty and plead non vuit?" said the prosecutor, addressing Dr. Peacock, who stood pale and nervous before him.

him.
"I do," he replied.
Some letters written by Harrington to Supreme
Secretary Warnock were put in evidence, from
which the following is an extract:

Thanks for promptness to my recort of Companion Corey's death, Eva Williams, named in the certificate, is not a minor, but a plump, ripe spirister of twenty-two summers. I feel that you will push matters so as to have the needful done early.

the neesiful done early.

John Phillips, acting secretary of Union Council, said that the Eva Williams who had testified on Monday was not the woman who signed the benefit certificate. John Reilly, treasurer of Union Council, said that when the young woman who person ated Eva Williams had signed the certificate, she and Corey left the house tegether, followed by Harrington.

Dr. Peacock said; "The money was divided be-

the Harrington, the woomn who represented her-self to be Miss Williams and myself. I got \$600, Harrington \$1,400 and the waman \$1,000." At this point Harrington threw himself back in this chair and langued so loadly that the court was obliged to rap for order.

THE NEW GROUNDS FOR BASEBALL. Some fears have been expressed that the new

passed the House bill, making an appropriation of \$3,750,000 or so much thereof as may be necessary to supply deficiencies on account of appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884, in regard to the rebate of tax on tobacco, and to provide for the meeting of the Legislature of the Ferritory of New-Mexico, for which has named purpose \$21,000 is appropriated. The logislature session of the Territory, according to the provisions of the bill, its to begin on February 3, 1884, and is limited to forty legislative days.

MR. MORRISON'S TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Morrison, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, has completed a tariff bill, but will not introduce it in the House until other members of the committee have had an opportunity to consider it and offer suggestions. As prepared the bill provides for agencial horizontal reduction of 20 per cent, but in no event is the reduction to be lower than the tariff rates in the Morrill bill of 1861.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

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WASHINGTON TITLES.—The Secretary of State to-day appointed Francis J. Kickhoefer of the Issiriet of Columbia, to be Chief of the Bureau of Accused.

MEXICAL LAND GRANT TITLES.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Bayard called up the bill providing a method of settling incomplete tiles to Mexican land grants. A depart of the providing a method of settling incomplete tiles to Mexican land grants. A depart of the providing a method of settling incomplete tiles to Mexican land grants. A depart of the providing a method of the grounds in time for it passengers within a few yards of the grounds in time for the passengers within a few yards of the grounds on the providing a method of settling incomplete tiles to Mexican land grants. A decassed.

PROVIDING FOR INDICARNATION COMPAN (1997) and the circular of the providing a method of settling incomplete tiles to Mexican land grants. A decassed.

of corrupt action.

In the position of this letter, which suggested of the committee in the position of the size of the committee in the position of the size of the committee in the position of the size of the committee in the position of the size of the committee in the position of the size of the committee in the position of the size of the committee to investigate charges made by the position of the size of the committee to investigate charges made by the size of the committee to investigate charges made by the size of the committee to investigate charges made by the size of the size

other heads of departments are likely to be reast pointed, except Buildings Commissioner Gaylor.

HOW TO COOK CHICKENS AND POTATOES.

How to cook chickens and potatoes.

The lecture at Miss Parloa's school. No. 222 East Seventeenth-st., yesterday, included the trussing and roasting of poultry, different modes of preparing potatoes, and Baltimore pudding with wine sance. The pudding was first prepared. A cup of Porto Rico molasses was mixed with a cup of chopped sust, half a teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of cloves, one of allspice and one of mace, with a grated nutmeg, were added to the dry ingredients. A cup of milk, in which a teaspoonful of soda was dissolved, was now added. Finally three and a half cups of flour were beaten in and the pudding was poured in two moulds and set in a steamer to cook. If the pudding were cooked in, one monid, the lecturer stated, it should be steamed five hours, but by dividing the pudding the time was lessened, and she was able as the end of the lesson to serve it to the class with a fosmy wine sance. Preparing and trussing a chicken for roasting occupied a considerable time. After the fowl had been drawn and rinsed, the lecturer, by deftly cutting the skin at the joint of the leg, pulled out the tendons. She then cut the neck off near the body, being careful to leave all the skin, and also removed the tips of the wings. These parts, with the heart, liver and gizzard, she laid on a platter to be boiled for gravy. The chicken was filled with a light dry dressing of a quart of grated bread crumbs, using the white portion of the bread, and a half-cup of butter, which was seasoned with a tablespoonful of sage. The whole was mixed lightly. When the chicken was filled the wings and legs were skewered in place and the skin of the neck was drawn down by a skewer on to the back. The chicken was now rubbed with butter, dredged with flour, thoroughly seasoned, and roasted an hour and c quarter. It was basted, dredged with flour, and seasoned with salt and pepper fightly every lifteen minutes during the time it was roasting. An interesting portion of the lesson was the various modes given of prometing old potat

SUCCESS OF THE POULTRY SHOW.

The poultry show in Madison Square Garden was visited by a larger crowds than ever yesterday and

The poultry show in Madison Square Garden was visited by a larger crowds than ever yesterday and in the evening the attendance was especially gratifying to the managers. To-day is the last day of the exhibition. The financial success of the enterprise is fully assured. The gold medal "for the best and largest display of the incubators and brooders" was awarded last evening to the Perfect Hatching Company, of Elmira, N. Y. On account of the difficulty of getting fertile eggs at this time of the year, the misfortune that one exhibitor suffered, in having a number of chickens due on the first days of the show smothered in the eggs, and courtesy to the New-York and San Francisco exhibitors, the prize for the best average result was not awarded.

Among the special prizes given were the following: Best display of White Leghorns, Kuapp Bros, Amsterdam, N. Y.; best Wyandotte Cockerel, G. D. Millington, North Bonaington, Vt.; best White Leghorn cock, C. P. Jordan, New Haven, Conn.; best Brown Lezhorn pallet, Dr. H. M. Cox, Port Murray, N. Y.; best Partridge Cockin cock, Richard Young, Morton, Penn.; best Brahmas, Mrs. J. C. Mara, New Bedford, Mass.; best Light Brahma cock and best pair, Philander Williams, Tannton, Mass.; highest scoring pair of Light Brahmas, John Strickler, Freebold, N. J.; best breeding pen of Light Brahmas, John Strickler, Freebold, N. J.; best breeding pen of Brakmas Miss J. C. Mara, Jersey Blaes, Miss Kate Y. Ash, Linna, Ohio; best pair of Black Javas, C. A. Reid, Englishtown, N. J.; best breeding pen of Partridge Cochins, Shesman Hartwell, Washington, Conn.; twonty-live best pairs of Light Brahmas, J. Strickler, Freebold, N. J.; best breeding pen of Partridge Cochins, best display of Asiaties, Williams; best pair of Dark Brahmas, Rindell and Fairservier; best pair of Baff Cochins, best breeding pen second best pair and best display of the scho

A TUGBOAT SUNK BY THE MOONACHIE.

The tugboat Charles F. Starm, owned by the vew-York Central Railroad Company, was sund esterday at noon, at the foot of Pier No. 22, North vesterday at noon, at the foot of Pier No. 22, North River, by the Hoboken ferryboat Moonachie. The Starm was in charge of Mate Andrew Gallagher, and was backing out from the slip of the New-York Central freight depot, above the Hoboken ferry, when the Moonachie was approaching the ferry slip. The pilot of the Moonachie blew the whistle and was answered by the Starin; bur, instead of roversing her engines, the towboat continued to cross the bow of the Moonachie, and the ferry-boat struck her on the port side anidships, cutting a large hole in her side. Captain Joseph Andrews and Engineer Albert Huddieker, who were in the cabin at duner, Fireman Frank Colton and the steward, John Driscoll, rushed on deck and barely escaped by jumping on the terry-boat. Mate Gallagher, after running below for his clothes, hurried to the deck and was taken from the sinking boat by the tug James Wandell. The Staria was towed by the Wandell to the foot of Pier 22, where she sunk in about twenty-rive feer of water. The mate of the Starin asserted that the blane lay with the Moonachie, as he whistled for the right of way and was answered from the ferry-boat. my with the Moonachio, as he whistled for the right of way and was answered from the ferry-boat. Castsin spicer of the Moonachie, declared that his boat was the first to whistle, and that the fault lay with the captain of the ting, in leaving his boat in charge of an irresponsible person while he was at dinner. dinner.

EERUKING A SERGEANT.

Sergeant Theron P. Thompson was behind the desk in the Delancey-st, police station list night, when a patrolnan from the Teath Precinct came in and said that a man was lying sick in front of No. 126 Delancey-st. He wanted assistance to bring him to the station. The spot indicated is in the Teath Precinct.

him to the station. The spot indicated is in the Tenth Precinct.

"Go to your own Precinct with your sick," roared the Sergeaut. "We have our sick to attend to and that is enough."

Captain Leary overheard the conversation and ordered the patrolima to bring the sick main to the station at once.

"The conclust of that Sergeant of mine is in direct opposition to the instructions of the Commissioners of Police and the Superintendent's order." said Captain Leary. "I have had trouble with him before." said Captam Leary. him before."

A RAID UPON DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Inspectors Murray and Thorne and Captain Brogan took a squad of police from the Fifteenth Precinct last night and made a raid upon Nos. 6, 10, 13, 17, 25 and 35 Bleecker st. They arrested five men and fitteen women. The prisoners were locked up in the Mercer-st. station. The arrests were made on warrants is said by Justice India.

A MODERN PRINCE.